

David Fisher

CYRUS P. GROSVENOR, EDITOR.

Convention should be called, I would send a notice to all parts of the State, (I now speak only of our own State) so that a full knowledge of the meeting and its object should come to all. Withal, I would request all our brethren, who could, to attend, that we might have every thing in open day. We have not as yet come together in any way, by which we can know how we feel on this subject. Till this is done, we cannot act. It is believed that a large majority of our ministers and brethren are agreed in general in their views of the enormity of Slavery and the duty of acting in relation to it. By the plan I have proposed we can learn how we stand and what we can do. Let this be done in the other Free States; then we may have a general Convention with far greater hope of doing something to purpose. There are many considerations which have led me to think the measure I propose desirable, but, at this time, my object is only to bring forward my proposal for consideration. I hope that you, Mr. Editor, and other correspondents, will express your views on this subject.

A. F.—

For the Christian Reflector.
The Hampden County Bible Society, auxiliary to the American and Foreign Bible Society, held its second anniversary at the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church in West Springfield, on Wednesday, June 26th. Alonzo Lamb, Esq. 1st. Vice President presided. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year. HINCKLEY WILLIAMS, Goshen, President, ALONZO LAMB, South Hadley, Vice President, JOSEPH S. KNOWLES, Southwick, do. H. A. GRAVES, Springfield, Secretary, ASA R. WHITMAN, Westfield, Treasurer, Silas Root, Granville, David Wright, Westfield, George Mixer, Wales, R. F. Ellis, Chicopee Falls, J. G. Warren, Cabotville, Peresh Hitchcock, West Springfield, Executive Committee.

The Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were presented, and accepted. These certified that \$30, had been paid by the 1st. Church in Springfield, and the same by the 2d. Church in West Springfield, to constitute their Pastors Life Members of the Parent Society; that Rev. Silas Root, Alonzo Lamb, and Miss Nancy Lamb had each contributed \$30, to constitute themselves Life Members; that \$22.70 had been contributed by the church in Southwick, and \$10.22 by the 1st. church in W. Springfield, also \$21.40 by individual members of the Society. In addition to this, \$30 have been contributed by the friends of Rev. Alvin Bennett, to constitute him a Life Member, and forwarded previously to this anniversary to the Treasurer of the Parent Society. Thus have \$234.32 been contributed to the A. and F. B. S. in this country, the present year. This is nearly three times the amount reported by the Treasurer to have been paid in the year previous. And yet only four churches and twenty-two members of the Society have contributed to make up this sum! Within the Society's limits, there are twenty-four Baptist Churches, and two thousand communicants. What a magnificent tribute will be poured into the Treasury, when the same spirit shall animate them all!

Prayers were offered at the morning session by B. Willard, and Charles Willet.

A public meeting was held in the afternoon: Prayer by bro. Van Loon.

Bro. Doolittle delivered an interesting and appropriate discourse from Psalms six: 7. *The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul.*—Bro. Warren prayed.

The following resolution was presented by bro. Willott, and seconded by bro. Van Loon, with spirited addresses.

Resolved, that the American and Foreign Bible Society, to which this is auxiliary, is entitled to the confidence and cordial support of all who desire the universal spread of divine truth. Passed unanimously.

Bro. Higby, Wright, and Bennett, gave addresses, and fully sustained the interest of the meeting.

The following resolution was passed:—Since our last annual meeting, the Rev. J. F. Bridges, a beloved and respected member of this society and a Life Member of the A. and F. B. S. has been removed by death; Therefore

Resolved, That we fondly cherish his memory; and recognize, in the event of his death, the solemn admonition it bears to us, his former fellow-laborers, to work while it is day, and be "also ready."

The next anniversary of this Society will be held with the First Baptist Church in Springfield. Bro. Alvin Bennett is appointed to preach; in case of failure, Bro. Warren.

The meeting was concluded by prayer through bro. Horace Seaver.

ALONZO LAMB, Chairman, H. A. GRAVES, Secretary, Springfield, June 27, 1839.

What doest thou here, Elijah? Was the word of the Lord to the prophet. What doest thou here, fellow christian? Many of your years are gone. Have you prayed for the heathen who are given to the Son for his inheritance? Have you given to support the preachers and teachers who have gone even to China, to Burma, to the islands of the sea? Have you given to translate and print the Bible in the languages of the East and West? Have you done what you could do? See your neighbors in sin. Does your life admonish them? "What doest thou here?" You will not be here long. Then it will be inquired "What hast thou done?" What hast thou left undone? Now my Brother, or my Sister, if you have money I entreat you to cast it into the treasury of the Lord now. If you have lands, houses, or goods, do act the part now which will please the Lord, and be a source of joy in heaven. Sell and supply the treasures of benevolence. Soon the trumpet will sound and shake all your riches to the dust. "What hast thou done, do quickly."—Ch. Secretary.

In the same connection, we ask—Have you done what you could and what you ought for the liberation and enlightening of American Heathen? Those ye ought to have done; this ye ought not to have left undone.

FOREIGN.

By the steam packet Liverpool, arrived on Sunday, Liverpool papers have been received to June 13th, and London to the evening of the 12th, twenty-three days later than previous dates.

Commercial affairs have assumed a more favorable appearance. There has been a small advance in the price of cotton.

It was understood that no changes would take place in the British cabinet. Lord Melbourne and his colleagues had determined to go on. In the house of Commons, on the 27th of May, the Whig candidate for speaker, Mr. Shaw Lefevre was chosen by a majority of 18 over the Tory nominee, Mr. Goulburn, the vote being, for Lefevre 317, for Goulburn 299.

The simultaneous meetings of the Chartist had proved failures. At Birmingham the meeting was very thin—at Kersal Moor, where 500,000 were to be present, the number was less than 15,000—and so at other places.

Mr. Macauley has been returned from Edinburgh, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. Abercromby to the peerage. He is an avowed supporter of the ballot—and of Lord Melbourne.

It was understood that the ballot was to be an open question; that is, no ministerial influence was to be opposed to it, and that supporters of the ministry would not be expected to vote against it, merely as ministerial supporters. Lord John Russell has also declared his intention to introduce amendments in the system of registration, and other measures to carry out more effectually the spirit of the reform bill.

Lord John Russell had announced the intention of government to establish the penny rate of postage.

On the 11th of June in the House of Lords, Lord Melbourne stated that "the illegal arming which had taken place in some parts of the country, and appeared of so menacing a character, had disappeared and sunk into nothing."

A Russian slave ship had been captured by one of the British cruisers.

A crazy man was arrested on the night of June 10th, attempting to enter the palace. He avowed that his object was to kill the Queen, whom he loaded with abuse and execrations.

The list of fashionable arrivals for the 7th of June contains the names of Mr. and Mrs. Webster.

The London Times announces the breaking up of the U. S. Bank agency, and the return of Mr. Jaudon to America.

Among the deaths in Rome we notice those of Cardinal Fesch, uncle to Napoleon, and the Countess of Lipona, ex-Queen of Naples. She died of the same ailment that destroyed her brother Napoleon—cancer of the stomach.

Rumors have been received in London of the actual commencement of hostilities between Turkey and Egypt. The Turkish army, twenty thousand strong it is said, had crossed the Euphrates at Byr, and a battle had taken place on the frontiers of Syria.

From the New York Courier.

CURE FOR CLUB-FOOT.—I am constrained, Messrs. Editors, by a sense of duty, to send you for publication this notice of a club-foot and its cure, which has occurred in my own family. My experience of a parent's anxiety on this painful account, as well as my joy and confidence in the cure, are my reasons for furnishing an item of information, such as I myself, in months past, should most gladly have hailed.

My infant daughter, now eight months old, was born with both club feet, and if let alone, would have begun to walk on the sides of her feet, and at length upon the instep. We resorted to every expedient for help which appeared to promise success, but encountered pain, difficulty and discouragement at every step. In January last, I was directed by Dr. Abraham L. Cox of your city, and cordially recommended to Dr. William Detmold, No. 326 Broadway, in reference to this case.

After a sufficient acquaintance with Dr. Detmold and his practice, I placed my infant in his hands in the month of April, at the age of 5 months. The dividing of the tendons was a momentary operation, and less painful than I apprehended. The subsequent application of instruments for drawing down the heel, and rectifying the feet, was tedious for a few days and nights, but slightly so, compared with our expectations. After two weeks and a half, the Doctor took off the instruments, and put on the spring shoes, which she still wears with entire ease; her feet continue to improve, and her health is perfect. She already stands upon the soles of her feet, and I have no doubt will walk as early as other children do. We regard the cure as thoroughly effected, though continual care is requisite, in order to ensure all its benefits. This, however, is a grateful task, cheered as we now are with the confident expectation of success.

A mountain of painful apprehensions has thus been removed from our minds, our child is twice born to us, and we should, as a debt of justice and gratitude, recommend to all parents similarly afflicted the course we have taken. Dr. Detmold's growing practice and popularity, render unnecessary the testimony which I would cheerfully render to his skill in surgery, hisadroitness as an operator, his tenderness and discretion, the magnanimity of his principles, and the urbanity of his deportment. Even this communication might have been spared, if his modesty had not eschewed the usual means of notoriety, though his pretensions were abundantly supported by remarkable cures of adults and infants, which are accessible to all.

Very truly yours,

R. F. CLEVELAND, Pastor of the Presbyterian church, Caldwell, N. J.

Caldwell, July 1st, 1839.

We take pleasure in stating that Doct. Smith of Sutton, Mass. has performed the same operation with equal success.

[Ed. Refl.]

Spartan Simplicity.—When Dionysius, the tyrant, sent to Lysander some rich Sicilian garments for his daughters, he refused them, saying, "he was afraid those fine clothes would make them look more homely."

Christian Reflector.

"Charity rejoiceth in the Truth."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1839.

INDEPENDENCE AT WORCESTER.

There is, perhaps, no town in New England, which is distinguished by more of those advantages which make a residence pleasant, than Worcester; whether we speak of the scenery, of the salubrity of the air, of the chastened beauty, the substantial architecture, and commodiousness of the buildings, of its ready intercourse with the surrounding country or with places more remote, or of the intelligence and virtue of the people.

On "the Fourth," the sun rose upon and passed over this place in cloudless glory. The rain of the previous day had laid at rest every particle of dust, and purified the atmosphere, and washed every leaf to that native green on which the sunbeams delight to play.

If, throughout the day, there was to be observed any thing indicative of moral delinquency or a corrupt and degraded taste, it was so insignificant and so frowned out of countenance and out of sight, that it only served to elevate the pure and to render more amiable the way in which the inclinations or engagements of the people moved them in different directions—some, to be present at "an old fashioned celebration," as we have heard it called, though, it is gratifying to learn, the old fashion of wine drinking was laid aside, at New Worcester; others, to visit the metropolis, and others still, to attend another old fashioned celebration at Milbury, where, we have been assured by a gentleman who was there, not more than one in three tasted wine at the table.

After all these departures, an assembly respectable in numbers, and no less so in every thing which adorns the human character, congregated in the Union Meetinghouse for solemn and religious observance of the occasion, and with a special reference to nearly three millions of persons of whom the Declaration of Independence avers that they, like "all" other "men, are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness," but who are denied the enjoyment of these rights.

The exercises consisted in singing, and prayer, the reading of portions of Scripture and of the "Declaration," and in addresses. The Scriptures were read by Rev. Mr. Sweetser of the Central Congregational Church in Worcester. Rev. Mr. Emerson of Northboro' offered the introductory prayer. Parts of the Declaration were read, with a few remarks, by C. P. Grosvenor. Rev. Mr. Small of the Union Church addressed the assembly, in his usual felicitous manner, on the following topics.

Slavery not only an evil, but a sin—not only a misfortune, but a crime—sinks a man into a thing. What, then, the definite object of Anti-slavery efforts? Ans. To do away this sin—to unmake the slave, and remake the man; and that by all means sanctioned by justice, humanity and religion.

We think, something has been done towards the accomplishment of this object. He briefly stated what has been done, and then met and answered the oft-repeated objections—"It does no good to agitate the subject of slavery at the North—It exasperates the South, rivets the fetters of the Slave—After all, Slavery exists, and is likely to exist." He showed the fallacy of all these objections, and held up in a strong light the inconsistency of those who profess to believe in the potency of truth, on other subjects, while they despair of its production of any good effect touching the subject of slavery.

Something, may much, has been done—truth is abroad—the attention of the nation is aroused—thousands feel the importance of the mighty question, whether this great people shall continue in the practice of this flagrant wrong, or shall come up to the righteous principles which were enunciated by our fathers, who have now fallen asleep, in the ear of a listening world and before High Heaven, in that Declaration, portions of which have been read. He closed by an allusion to the day and its interesting associations—the event and the deeds it commemorates, and by encouraging the friends of Freedom that, on the whole, their cause is in the ascendant and will eventually triumph.

We have attempted to do no more than sketch the merest outline of the address. The speaker spoke as a freeman and a minister of Jesus ought to speak for injured man, for a dishonored God and for truth.

The next address was from Rev. Mr. Tracy of the Baptist Church in West Boylston, who spoke, in the main, upon the relation the Church bears to this subject. This, like the foregoing, was sound in principle and cogent in argument; but, as we hope to be allowed to publish an abstract of it hereafter, we shall not attempt even a sketch at present. The closing address was made by Rev. George Allen of Shrewsbury. This gentleman's sentiments and his able manner of sustaining them are so well known that, since we cannot give his entire speech, we shall content ourselves by saying that we should be exceedingly gratified, if it, with those which preceded it, could be published entire.

The closing prayer was made, and the Benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. Swain of the Baptist Church in Worcester.

We were gratified to see several other clergymen, of different denominations present, who take a deep interest in this holy cause. The meeting was, throughout, one which becomes an enlightened and Christian assembly, met to thank their great Benefactor for their own liberties, to pray for their perpetuation, and to sympathize with those who are oppressed, and to exert such influence as they might in extending the blessings of freedom to the whole human race.

The collection taken up amounted to fifty five dollars and forty cents.

To the Editor of the Watchman.

We desire to preserve the most friendly intercourse with all our Baptist brethren; and, in what we are about to say, we have no disposition to prejudice the readers of the Watchman against either that paper or its Editor. We wish only to correct an error which appeared in the last number of that paper, and into which the Editor has fallen, probably, from want of information, he having been for a short time only engaged in editorial duties and the financial concerns of the paper being managed, not by himself, but exclusively by the publisher.

The error to which we allude is that of giving his readers to understand that it is not and has not been the practice of agents for the Watchman "to collect subscriptions" or to transact any part of the pecuniary or commercial business of the paper on the Sabbath.

For the present, we content ourselves with simply stating, on the personal testimony of both agents and subscribers, that they have been in the habit of receiving and paying money for that paper on the Sabbath.

To this statement we add that we have ourselves been acquainted with this practice for many years, and think that we may have received money for the Watchman on Lord's day, when we were in the habit, on going into the country from Boston, to spend a Sabbath, of recommending that paper to our friends. We were not conscious of doing wrong in such practice, neither do we now think it requires a "conscience" which deserves to be compared to an India-Rubber cloak," to solicit subscriptions for religious periodicals, as all denominations of Christians, we believe, have done from the beginning. Money is solicited for missions, and every other benevolent object; religious books are sold in our Sabbath schools; ministers are frequently paid for occasional services; collections are taken up to defray the expenses of the communion table in all our churches, and many other things of like character are done on Lord's Day. It is possible to extend such practices too far; but why an objection should be raised, just at this time, against "collecting subscriptions for a religious newspaper on the Sabbath," we shall not attempt to explain.—"Verbum sat."

[Extract of a Letter from Br. Sanborn.]
New London, N. H. June 29, 1839.

Rev. and dear Sir,—The paper has been edited in an able manner, and very satisfactorily, in my humble opinion. I am and have been much benefited by the weekly perusal of your excellent paper.

New London is one of the most pleasant, healthy locations in New England; the people are very kind and obliging to students.

I had rising 50 different scholars last Autumn; 31 in the Winter, 40 the Spring term, and have about 20 this summer, only two of these in town. Have several fitting for College, which will enter the coming Commencement. Shall have a good school, no doubt, the coming Autumn. Board, here is \$1, 50 a week, including washing and lights.

I found but one Anti-Slavery man, when I came here, and by introducing the cause of the oppressed among the scholars, it caused some little party feeling and some hostility towards me. But the heaven has been diffused through the whole lump. Every member of my school has become an abolitionist.—The Female Department is wholly distinct from mine.

We have had a course of lectures on Am. Slavery by Mr. Hobart, N. Y. A. S. Agent, which have done good. Several converts have been made to the consistency of Abolition principles. Light is all that is needed here. Our people know but little of Anti-Slavery movements. We are about to form an A. S. Society and to establish a concert of prayer, &c.

WE ARE PLEASED to hear of the success of Br. S. in his labors of literary instruction, and, from our personal acquaintance with him, we are able to commend him most cordially to the patronage of the public. We shall be glad to receive from his pen communications on the subject of education, a subject to which he has devoted years of careful inquiry and patient effort.

For the Christian Reflector.

THE NECESSITY OF A BAPTIST NATIONAL CONVENTION.

No. 4.

We should hold a convention that we may learn the miseries of the slaves and so be prepared to sympathize with our brethren who are groaning under the cruel bondage of the South. How many Baptist members are slaves I know not. Probably 50,000 is below the real number. Suppose this to be the number, what a sight do we behold! 50,000 Baptists in a land of liberty, robbed of their all, compelled to work without pay; bought and sold like beasts; deprived of all religious privileges, but by the consent of a master; many of them driven by the lash to the cotton or rice plantation; many of whom have been sold from the slave breeding states to the far west, where they are deprived of all religious privileges, many are led to the painful necessity of seeing their children sold from them and driven to toil and die in unhealthy climates. O what heart rending scenes do Baptists witness and feel every day in the year! And can our denomination weep, when a solitary missionary dies in heathen lands? and when a few Karens are put in the stocks, and fined, and wronged out of their little all, when a lawless mob destroys a house of worship, and the missionary has to flee for his life?—and have we no tears to spare, when thousands of Baptized believers in our own country are perpetually suffering every form of misery which avarice, licentiousness, ambition, and revenge can inflict! Why should Baptists sympathize with suffering Baptists in all ages and nations, but our own? Has the "Babylonish garment" and "golden wedge" lulled our conscience and destroyed all our

sympathies for these, the most oppressed of the human race? These are our brethren, and, in as much as we sympathize with them and use means to alleviate their sufferings, we do it unto Christ. O, then, let us unite our energies and sympathies with theirs, believing that God will hear their groanings and will come down and deliver them.

Letter from Brother Erasmus Andrews.
RICHMOND (MICH.), June 18th, 1839.

Dear Br. Grosvenor,—Before this, you have doubtless heard of my absence from North Sunderland, on a visit to the far west. I had from the first, intended to let the readers of your valuable paper, among whom are many of my old friends, hear from me occasionally, during my tour; but from constant engagements and the multiplicity of new objects and subjects, that came up, while one is perpetually moving from place to place, I had almost forgotten my resolution, until I this morning, for the first time since I left home, came across the REFLECTOR. I can assure you that it was like seeing an old friend in a far off land, and I at once determined to steal a few moments from my friends here, to devote to the readers of the Reflector, if you should judge a communication from me worthy a place in your columns.

I left home on the 6th of May and have known but little of what was going on at the east since, as I have but seldom met with any of our publications. The paper which I now have before me is the Reflector for May 23d. Two things particularly interested me, the publication of an Edition of your paper in N. Y. and the measures relative to a "National Baptist Convention, to prepare them for organizing an AMERICAN BAPTIST ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY." I most cheerfully give my name to be affixed to the call for such a convention, at such time and place as the committee shall deem expedient.

A description of a journey to the west has so often been given by travellers that I could say nothing new, were I to attempt it; but, perhaps, a narration of some facts and occurrences may not be uninteresting.

To me the cause of "abolition" has always been a subject of prime interest, and one on which I always hold myself ready to converse; and, as I do not love to sit in "solemn silence while passing in stage, cars, or boat, I almost uniformly adopt the course of introducing the subject of slavery by making a few remarks as soon as I am well stowed away in the cabin or coach. The result is that I never fail to draw the company into conversation; and either have an opportunity of getting information from my superiors or giving information to those less informed. In so doing, I have sometimes found myself beside the slave owner; sometimes, of the advocate of Colonization; and, sometimes, of the decided friend of humanity. This subject, also, makes way for conversation on temperance or religion in general, and no subject will so well test the moral quality of the company as that of Abolition.—The License law of our State, also, is a subject that will call forth all the energies of every one before whom it is presented. Many who have the "gift of the gab," and are inspired with ardent spirits, are quite eloquent on "the impolicy of the temperance people of Mass. and the consequent overthrow of the temperance reformation by their ultra measures." One town, only, on the whole line of the Erie canal, grants no licenses. The town of MACEDON has set this noble example; but some friends of "free trade and sailors' rights," being unwilling that boatmen and emigrants should choke, quite, have adopted the practice of selling common pins for a sixpence apiece, and treating the purchaser to a glass of "the good critter." I would say, however, to the credit of most of the grocers in that town, so far as I could learn, they appear willing to abide by the decision of the board of excise.

Since my arrival at Detroit, I have visited most of the important places in the eastern part of the state and on the Territorial road, as far west as Kalamazoo. My first Sabbath, which was the 1st of June, was spent at Ypsilanti. The Baptist minister, Br. Jones, being out of health and the Presbyterian minister absent to the general assembly, I had the happiness of preaching to both congregations together. This is an important place at the present termination of the Rail Road west from Detroit. The second Sabbath I spent at Pontiac with our old friend, Rev. Joseph Elliot, who has just commenced there under very favorable appearances. The last Sabbath I spent in this place. On the 5th and 6th, I had the happiness to attend the Basin River Baptist Association at York, Washtenau Co. This body was organized in 1834; and, at its first anniversary, had 12 churches, 8 ordained ministers and 575 communicants. It now has 26 churches, 32 churches with about 1675 communicants; 239 have been baptized the last year. There are two other associations in the state, the Michigan and Lagrange. Of the prosperity of these I am not able to speak with definiteness, but know that their numbers are respectable. We should recognize the divine goodness in the religious prospects of this infant state. Sixteen years ago, the first Baptist church was formed in this Territory. At that time, this whole peninsula, with the exception of a few isolated spots, was a wide-spread wilderness. No human footsteps were seen but those of the native wanderer. Unmolested he pursued his game over these extended plains and through these delightful woodlands, and bathed in the silvery waters of his native rivers. Then there was no Sabbath, no sanctuary, and no altar consecrated to the worship of the living God. But how changed! The savage tribes have receded before the mighty tide of emigration from the civilized East; the desert is blossoming as the rose, and churches are springing up in almost every part of their goodly heritage. Now the songs of Zion and the trumpet of the Gospel are heard where there was nothing but the wild dance and the savage war-whoop. But, though this is prosperity to the new settlers, it is the destruction

of the native proprietors. Ill fated race! How long are they destined to retire before the rolling wave of civilized and religious community? How long will the rich forest and fertile Prairie invite their retreat and hold them back from the light of Heaven? There seems to be something in the order of Providence that makes this necessary; but, at the same time, I cannot be reconciled to the morality of our people taking the bones of the red man, and ordering him constantly off to seek a new one far away from the dust of his fathers.

ERASMUS ANDREWS.

Of what our correspondent says of the seeming "order of Providence" rendering the retreat of the Red man before the advance of the white man "necessary," we take the liberty to say, that it is not the Religion of the latter class which occasions such necessity, but the absence of religion in a large majority of them, and the predominance of their avidity for wealth. If our emigrating population were to carry to the far west the love of souls and of God—a due consideration of their duty to the red men, as beings equally immortal with themselves and, consequently, of equal worth and inheriting all of the same rights with them, instead of driving them back, they would win their friendship and impart to them the light of divine truth. Then, indeed, would the desert blossom as the rose and the solitary place be glad for them. As things are now transacted with the Indians, the white population are strongly marked by two infamous moral characteristics, superlative wickedness and ineffable meanness. Let, therefore, the rising generation at the East be trained up under the renovating, sanctifying, ennobling influences of Christianity, to qualify such of them as may emigrate Westward, to redeem the tarnished reputation of those who go before them.

From the Morning Star.

LETTER FROM J. G. PIKE, AUTHOR OF, "PERSUASIVES TO EARLY PIETY," "GUIDE TO YOUNG DISCIPLES," ETC.

DEARB, England, Nov. 6, 1838.

Dear Br. Burr:—It is much to the credit of the Morning Star that you so firmly advocate the cause of the oppressed. Go on in the important course on which you have entered, and if God have any good in store for America, and we hope he has, doubtless abolitionists at length with triumph. The anti-slavery struggle in this country continued through many years, and its continuance and its final triumph displayed the power of Christian principles. For, as the first advocates of the oppressed negro passed off the stage of time, others, influenced by the same principles, took their place and waged the same holy war against slavery. No longer ago than last session, in the struggle for the abolition of the apprenticeship, Sir G. Gay, a hypocrite high in office, talked of putting down the agitation caused by the abolitionists, but he found he might as well have imitated Canute by going to the sea-shore and bidding the waves be still, and his success would have been as great. Agitation caused by Christian principles was not, in Britain, to be put down by a statesman truckling to the friends of slavery, and I hope it will not in America. The only hope of America enjoying the Divine favor must be connected with the success of the abolitionists. It is infidelity and madness to hope that God will bless the U. States, unless they repent of this crying sin. Infidelity, because it is a hope directly opposed to God's own declaration, "that he will hear the cry of the oppressed, that he will avenge them and punish oppressors." Nor is it any better the hope of a maniac to expect that the compassionate Savior who came to break every yoke, and to teach men to do justice and to love mercy, will look with favor upon professed Christians and even professed ministers of the gospel buying, selling, rearing for sale, torturing and keeping in heathen darkness, millions of immortal beings, quite as valuable as his own as themselves, can possibly be. Go, my brother, continue to denounce Slavery as sin against God, sin against man, and every where a sin, no where so foul a sin as among professed Christians in a land that boasts that all men are born equal. This consideration should nerve the energies of American abolitionists. Bad as was the system which English abolitionists pursued to death, it was a system whose principal agents were profligates and infidels, not a system supported by slaveholding Baptists, and slaveholding Methodists, and slaveholding Presbyterians, and even slaveholding preachers, that would pass themselves off as ministers of the Gospel. Dark as was the slavery against which we struggled it was not so dark as this. American abolitionists have all our motives for their exertion, and besides them, the desire of rescuing the churches of their slave states from their darkest, darkest stain. Go on, my brother. Agitate, agitate, agitate. This is the plan which English abolitionists, in the latter part of the struggle, determined to proceed. Heated, they still went on to agitate Africa, and God blessed the holy enterprise. May the abolitionists of America be equally determined, and much sooner successful.

I remain, dear brother,

Yours, fraternally, in the Gospel.

J. G. PIKE.

The readers of the "Evangelical Family Library," a most valuable publication, will be interested in the foregoing letter, as it is from the pen of the Author of several of those works. We are happy that works of such merit as "A Guide for young disciples," &c. are from an Abolitionist. Mr. Burr, in whom this letter is addressed, is the Editor of the Morning Star, an ably conducted paper at Dover, N. H.

The following extract from Mr. Pike's "Guide" may show to those unacquainted with his writings enough of his style and tone of thought to incline them to read them all.

"Look forward a little further to the period, when all the noise and tumult and business of this world shall have ceased forever. How has it vanished! How have its short-lived multitudes departed! Their business over, their little pleasure finished, their hasty sorrows ended; their doom pronounced, their endless dwelling fixed, and their once gay, distracting, perplexing world lost! vanished! gone forever! Let its admirers tell us of honors and fame, that will last as long as the sun will shine or the world endure. Alas, contemptible honors that will endure for so brief a span!—The sun is but a lamp that lights our pathway to an endless world.

The earth is but the road prepared for pilgrims to travel, till, in the eternal shades of grief, or of bliss, they reach an endless home. . . . To the scenes, which will then open

upon you, you will never bid adieu. Start forward, then, my fellow pilgrim—start forward in your thoughts to everlasting scenes, and roam among the immeasurable ages that lie beyond the judgment day."

Would to God, that the beloved youth of our country may begin to think on such subjects, instead of being engrossed with "trifles light as air"—and, with a dignity of feeling and a loftiness of purpose, worthy of their immortal nature, learn now to esteem the pleasures of a pure mind, a sanctified imagination and holy affections and passions, above those of sense. J. G. Pike is an author worthy of their respect, and his works are worthy of their perusal.

For the Christian Reflector.

The Better Land.

"And there shall be no night there." Rev. 22:5. I have heard of a land, where there is no night, Where friends never change, nor fade from our sight:—

I've seen gentle spirits who thither have gone, To meet them again my spirit doth long.

I've heard that there flowers are always in bloom, And ever send forth the richest perfume:

I've heard that no sickness, or death will be there— No sin to molest or fill with despair.

I've heard that the spirits, on that happy shore, Will ne'er be hungry or thirst any more:—

That the streets, which they walk, are paved with pure gold,— Through them a river, like crystal, doth roll.

I've heard that there music is holy and sweet, That they greet with Anthems the wanderers feet,—

The light of the city, which ever hath shone, Proceeds from the Lamb, who sits on the throne.

I've heard, there are pleasures unspeakably sweet, And tones of affection holy and deep;

I've heard that all tears will be wiped from the eye:—

For that Better Land my spirit doth sigh. Holden, April 6th, 1839. S. B. S.

For the Christian Reflector.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION, JULY 4th, 1839.

The friends of immediate emancipation met in the Cong. Society's Meeting house, 10 o'clock A. M.

The meeting was called to order by Alpheus Kimball, when Dea. Abel Thurston was chosen Chairman and Benj. Snow, Jr., Clerk.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Hope Brown of Shirley. On motion, a Committee of three were appointed to prepare business for the meeting, viz. Rev. A. A. Phelps, N. W. Smith and H. Brown.

The committee presented the following resolutions which were sustained by appropriate remarks and adopted.

1. Resolved, that while the returning anniversary of American independence is ever fraught with feelings dear to the heart of every free man, the occasion itself naturally suggests the claims which the slave has upon our efforts for his immediate emancipation.

2. Resolved, that the declaration of American independence, made July, 4th 1776, is a rebuke upon the system of American slavery.

3. Resolved, that, in our opinion, the only means of the salvation of our country from a most disgraceful overthrow, is the abolition of slavery.

4. Resolved, that, notwithstanding the cruelties of slavery are sufficient to arouse the sympathy of every feeling heart, still we should regard it chiefly as a violation of the law of God, and as such consider ourselves in duty bound to labor for its abolition.

5. Resolved, that the amount of knowledge within the reach of the people of this country, relative to the iniquity of slavery, renders all inexcusable who remain in ignorance upon this subject.

6. Resolved, that the oft repeated plea of the opponents of immediate emancipation, "I am as much of an abolitionist as you are," is a virtual acknowledgement that our principles are so obviously right as to command the assent of the consciences of all men; and is, therefore, conclusive proof of their final prevalence through the land.

7. Resolved, that the result of West India Emancipation is such as to cheer the heart of every friend of human freedom; and should stimulate us to unceasing effort in behalf of the enslaved in this land.

8. Resolved, that the connexion existing between the churches of Christ, in the slave holding and non-slave holding states, is such as imperiously to demand the action of the church in the non-slave holding states for the removal of this sin; and whatever church shall remain indifferent upon this subject must, from the very nature of things, bear a portion in this guilt.

9. Resolved, that while slavery exists, the kingdoms of this world cannot become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ; therefore, inasmuch as it is the duty of the christian church to labor for the redemption of the world, she is in duty bound to labor for the abolition of slavery.

10. Resolved, that all oppression, is sin and ought to cease, and that that form of oppression, which consists in the system and practice of American slavery, can be remedied only by being abolished.

The morning was occupied in offering and sustaining the above resolutions. In the afternoon, we were permitted to listen to an able and convincing address from Rev. A. A. Phelps of Boston. The choir favored us with their presence. Notwithstanding the day was noticed in nearly all the adjoining towns, the congregation was large; and from the attention paid on the occasion, we trust all were ready to say, it is pleasant to "remember those who are in bonds as bound with them."

Fitchburg, Mass. July 6.

Extract from a Letter, dated

July 6, 1839.

Dear Br. Grosvenor,—Are we to have a "National Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention?" I hope we shall, as soon as we can consistently.

Had I been of consequence enough to have my name attached to a call for such a convention, I should have forwarded it long before this.

I think such a convention is loudly called for. I am every day becoming more and more satisfied that, as Baptists, we must stand upon our own feet.

If such a convention should be called, I shall make every possible exertion to attend it myself, and, if possible, have the church in this place send a delegate.

I hope we shall also have a Massachusetts Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention. I think this is of great importance to our cause in this

state. We shall never know our strength, until we try it, or enlist soldiers, until we beat to arms.

From N. Y. Baptist Register.

LETTER FROM BR. HAGUE.

Br. Choules, of Buffalo, has kindly favored us with the following letter from Br. Hague, which our readers will be interested in perusing:

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 8, 1839.

MY DEAR BR. C.—But a few months since you were sitting with me in my parlor conversing on my intended journey. It is, as it seems, but a little while ago, and it is not easy to realize the truth, that, within that brief space, I have passed through France, Italy, and Greece, and have now sojourned ten days in this queen city of the east. I am now in a Turkish steamboat, just about to bid adieu to this most splendid capital, and expect to go up the Danube to Vienna, then to Trieste, and through Lombardy to Switzerland. As I do not wish to cross the Alps before May, I found at Naples that the facilities of travelling by steam were such that we could extend our journey much more than we had at first expected. As my companion had a touch of fever and ague at Rome, we were advised to delay crossing the Simplon for a few weeks, and hence we were the more disposed to embrace the opportunity to see Constantinople.

I have called the city splendid. This remark, however, applies to scenery as beheld from the waters of the Bosphorus. On a point of land extended into the Bosphorus, separating it from the Golden Horn, Stamboul is placed. On the European side, across the Golden Horn, are Pera and Galata, and on the Asiatic side is Scutari—Stamboul terminates in Seraglio point, and is most distinguished for beauty, most adorned with palaces, gardens, domes, and minarets. As from some lofty hill or tower one looks over this whole scene, having all its grand points within the scope of his vision, he feels that nothing on earth can surpass it in splendor. He feels that he has gazed upon the finest combinations of beauty the world can display. To enjoy it he must be favored with a bright day, and be in a genial mood of mind. If, having taken into his memory a picture of this landscape, he could depart without walking through the streets of Constantinople, of knowing anything of its interior, he might sigh through this life for the pleasure of living in such a fairy abode. But to walk through the dirty, ill-paved streets, surrounded with shabby houses, unable to ride except at the risk of your neck, encountering at every step the hosts of dogs which the Mussulman deems so sacred, deprived of society, shut up in your chamber every evening, without a fire to warm your chilled frame, these are the rough realities which check your enthusiasm for the beautiful in nature, and throw a charm around the comforts of western civilization.

The descriptions which I have seen of Constantinople are not adapted to give one a just idea of the kind of beauty to be enjoyed here. It is the distant view, the wondrous scenery, the "view ensemble," which makes a lasting impression on the mind. But while the exterior is so glorious, the interior is wretched; and I can not but be amazed to read of the splendid dwellings, marble colonnades, and wonders of art, which I can not where find. It seems as if Calvin C. had recorded his dreams and reveries as sober facts.

On Friday I saw the Sultan. He had just returned from the Mosque, and proceeded in his Calique to the dock, where a ship of 140 guns was to be drawn into the stream, after having received repairs. He is deeply interested in the navy. He walked back and forth, looking at the vessel apparently with great delight. He has much to excite his pride as he moves along the Golden Horn, reaching in his Calique, for the assemblage of first-rate ships of war there presents a formidable aspect. Our countryman, Mr. Rhodes, naval constructor to the Sultan, showed us much attention; the more, perhaps, on his finding that he was a distant relative of A. A. the link being Mr. R., of Newport. Mr. Rhodes is in high favor with the Sultan. He presides like a sovereign over his own department at the arsenal.

He had nothing to do with the getting the ship out of the dock on Friday, but when the Sultan arrived and found that Mr. R. was not there, he caused him immediately to be sent for. Mr. R.'s first launch enchanted the Sultan, on which occasion he presented him with a snuff box worth \$500.

Yesterday I preached in the missionary chapel. There are now here, Goodell, Schaffler, Holmes, and Hamlin. Dwight is visiting America. At present they are suffering a suspension of their operations by persecution. The increased number of the evangelical party alarmed the Patriarch. Several have been banished, and the schools dispersed. They are chiefly employed in translating, printing, and circulating Bibles and tracts. I have with me on board some of their Bibles for distribution. They are a good class of men, and appear to work well together.

In Greece I saw our missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Pasco, at Athens, on a visit there. Dr. King told me of their expected arrival several days before they came, and I waited for them, or else I should have gone to Patras. As it was, I used the interval in visiting Napoliti Romania, Argos, Mycenae, and Corinth; and left Athens for Smyrna in the same boat which brought them from Patras. They were encouraged respecting the mission. Their house is filled from day to day by visitors seeking books and engaging in conversation. A despotic government, and a jealous hierarchy, prevent the development of the moral results of their labors among the people. Mr. P. has been sick, and is quite weak. Mr. Love has fair health.

Mr. Hill an Episcopal Clergyman, has a fine school of five hundred scholars at Athens. He takes young ladies of the best families to board with him, and to give them an accomplished education. He went to Athens at the right time to establish such an institution, for he could not do it now. He is a man of fine spirit—a noble and warm heart.

Dr. R. is about leaving Syria to settle at Constantinople. He said his object would be to conciliate the priests of the Greek church. It would not require any hard compromise of principle for him to do this; for in his view the constitution of that church is just as it ought to be. He feels that the Episcopalians have strong affinities with the Greek church, and he counts on these to do something at Constantinople. But they will avail very little. The Greek priests know no distinction between these foreign teachers. Dr. R. is a high churchman—lays stress on infant church-membership, and would go for a national church. I freely told him that I could rejoice in all the good he could do to individuals, but that I felt very little interest in any such reform as his principles would work in the Greek church. I may have an opportunity at some time to show you a conversation with him about the Episcopal church and her pretensions, as recorded in my journal. I shall not reach England till the first of June, and am happy to think that I am now on my way home.

Give my regards to Mrs. C., and believe me, as ever, your affectionate friend and brother,

WILLIAM HAGUE.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.—The readers of N. M.'s articles on "Judgment" &c. will please correct the following errors of June 5th and 19th. In 4th line above 5th division, insert after "glory" the words of a King. 2d column, 4th line, for "some" read me.

In the article for June 19th, for "No 7;" line 7th, for "Protestation" read Protestantism;—2d line of 2d column, for two read too; 3d line before 4th division, the comma after "not" should have been placed before it;—in 3d column 3d line after "Exod. 28: 29," for "hope repentance" read before Ex. 6th line below, for "progress" read proofs;—near the bottom, for "cause of" read case or;—for 1838 read 1839.

CHURCH CONSTITUTED.

A Baptist Church has recently been constituted in Nantucket, consisting of twenty eight members.

Brethren Shubael Lovell, Asa Bronson, Jackson, C. O. Kimball, and Daniel Rounds assisted on the occasion, which we learn was one of much interest. Twenty of the persons, united in forming this new Church, were baptized by Br. Jackson on the morning of the same day.

In the evening, two brethren were ordained as Deacons of the Church.

Brother D. Rounds, an unordained preacher, has been usefully laboring among that people for some time past.

Very Good. A Baptist brother writes us that he thinks we say rather too much on the subject of slavery; and, at the same time, he sends us an article on slavery, to be inserted.

We have often solicited articles on other subjects, and now renew the request, and hope that our censor will not be the last to comply with it. We shall see. Perhaps, we ought not to insert his article on slavery until he shall have written something on another subject, or on more than one.

ORDAINED, Mr. Edward Clarke, as Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society of Middlefield, Mass. Sermon, from Jer. 3: 15, by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Northampton.

CARD.

The First Baptist church in Springfield have recently paid Thirty seven Dollars to the Hampden County Bible Society, Thirty dollars of which are to constitute the subscriber Life Member of the A. and F. B. S. to which this is auxiliary. The donation is gratefully acknowledged as an expression of regard for their Pastor; but more as an indication of their benevolence, and regard for the noble institution they have directly benefited. H. A. GRAVES.

BRIGHT MARKET—Monday July 1. [Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

At market, 170 Beef Cattle; 12 yoke Working Oxen, 25 Cows and Calves 2406 Sheep, and Lambs, 700 Swine; 100 Swine were reported last week. 250 Swine unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Prices have further declined, and we reduce our quotation. First quality \$9.00 a 9.25; second quality, \$8.50 a 7.50; third quality \$7.25 a 8.25.

Cows and Calves.—Sales Dull; a very few effected; we noticed the following: \$35, 38, 40, 72.

Sheep.—Lots were taken at \$2.50, 3.00 and 3.50; wethers \$4.25 a 4.75.

NOTICE.

The third Quarterly Meeting of the New Eng. Female Moral Reform Society will be held in Worcester, in the Methodist Meeting house, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th inst.

The Board will meet at the same place at 10 o'clock, Wednesday Morning. The Society will meet at two o'clock in the afternoon, when addresses from several Ministers may be expected. It is hoped that the Friends of this good cause will be punctual in their attendance.

By the Committee.

MARRIED:

In West Boylston, by Rev. L. Tracy, Mr. John Butler of Middleton to Miss Mary J. Barker of Framingham; also, Mr. Luther Bigelow to Miss Sarah B. Morgan. Mr. Andrew J. Copp to Miss Melvina F. Morgan, all of West Boylston.

In Leicester, July 4, by Rev. John Greene, Mr. Rufus Greene of Belchertown, to Miss Clarissa M. Sprague of Leicester.

In Boston, on Wednesday evening, by Rev. Dr. Sharp, Mr. Wm. H. Gregerson to Miss Hannah T., daughter of Rev. Dr. Sharp.

In Hadley, Mass. Rev. Alanson C. Hall, late of the Ceylon mission, to Miss Almira Edson.

In Andover, William Stephens, Esq. Counselor at Law, to Miss Elizabeth Barnard, daughter of the late Hon. John Phillips.

In Greenfield, Rev. Sereno D. Clark, of Ashfield, to Miss Martha A., eldest daughter of Hooker Leavitt, Esq.

In Caryville, N. Y. Rev. John Fairchild, of Stykerville, to Miss Mary Warner.

In Fabius, N. Y. Rev. Wm. Corbin, pastor of the Baptist church in Logansport, Ia., to Miss Harriet Emeline, daughter of the Hon. Geo. Pettit, of F.

DIED:

In Worcester, July 6, Mrs. Betsey Sweetser aged 87.—July 7, Wm. B. son of Mr. Charles Oliver, aged 18 mo.

In Holden, July 2, Mrs. Lucinda, wife of Mr. Zebulon Wain, aged 28.

In Rutland, July 2, Mrs. Lucia M., son of Merriek S. P. Dean, aged 1 year and 7 months.

July 6, Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Levi Bartlett, Jr. and daughter of Mr. Moses Howe.

Died, in North Kingston, R. I. on the 31st ult., Rev. WILLIAM NORTHE, pastor of the First Baptist Church in that town, in the 80th year of his age. During the revolutionary war, the deceased was a drum major in the army of his country. After the close of the war, at the early age of eighteen years, he made a profession of that religion which he afterwards successfully preached, and entered upon the ministry. He established the church over which he was pastor when he died, about the year 1788, and preached upon the same spot for upwards of fifty years. His church and congregation were strongly attached to him, and he was highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His loss is irreparable—his place cannot be filled in the hearts of his people. Sustaining a consistent, uniform, and unimpeachable character, his influence and example were calculated to give the most beneficial results. But he has gone to the grave—he has finished the work which was given him to do. His sickness was long and distressing, but he possessed his senses till the last expiring groan. He died the death of a saint—a good fight—and there is a glorious triumph, while his loss is deplored, in believing that he has received his crown of immortality and eternal life.—Worcester Patriot.

FOR SALE.

A BOOK BINDERY ESTABLISHMENT in the city of Mass., consisting of a full set of TOOLS, Ruling Machine, &c. The above will be sold low, if applied for soon. To a man who has a small capital, this affords a rare opportunity, as business is good and permanent.

Apply to Austin Hayden, Pittsfield, or to Samuel Wardwell, Dalton.

A. HAYDEN.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 3, 1839. Sw. 27.

Havanna Sugars.

3700 lbs. Brown Havanna Sugar at 10 cts.

600 lbs. White do. do.

2000 lbs. Prime Porto Rico do.

500 do. Refined Loaf do.

500 do. Crushed & Powdered do.

For sale by J. R. BIGELOW & CO. No. 3, Granite Row, opposite Dorr, Howland & Co's.

Worcester, June 26, 1839.

MOUSELIN DE LAINES, at 20 cts. pr. yard!!

63 PIECES Mouselin de Laines, from 18 to 75

18 " Chally 50 " 100

50 " Light Printed Lawns 20 " 42

30 " Mourning " 25 " 42

100 " best quality English Prints at 25

100 Dozen, Cotton, Silk, Raw Silk, Pie Nic, Linen and Kid GLOVES from 12 1/2 to 75

100 Dozen Cotton Hose " 10 to 75

Together with a Great Variety of Summer Stuffs and other Goods this week receiving and for sale cheap by

ORRIN RAWSON.

Worcester, June 26, 1839. 6w. 26.

Molasses, Rice, Grain, &c.

5 Hhds. prime Retailing Molasses.

500 lbs. Rice.

20 Bbls. Flour.

50 Bu. North River Rye.

50 Bu. Yellow Corn.

1000 lbs. Raisins.

3 Casks Salsaparilla.

Together with a variety of other goods. STONE and WOODEN WARE constantly on hand at J. R. BIGELOW & CO'S.

Worcester, June 26.

COFFEE.

700 lbs. WARRANTED Old Government Java Coffee.

1000 lbs. Prime St. Domingo Coffee.

600 do. Sumatra do. at 10 1/2 cts.

Opposite Dorr, Howland & Co's.

For sale by J. R. BIGELOW & CO. June 26, 1839.

Ladies' Travelling Baskets.

6 doz. Ladies' Travelling Baskets of various forms and sizes. Also, a variety of Fancy work do. for sale at No. 3, Granite Row, by J. R. BIGELOW & CO.

Worcester, June 26.

FRENCH LAWN, at Rufus Sanger's.

NO. 7, GRANITE ROW.

1 CASE French Lawns, Rich Patterns

1 do at 50 cts.

1 do Scotch " " 30

1 do Bishop " " 25

1 do French " mourning 50

1 do do do 37

1 do Chally, Mouselin de Laine, Lama, Silk, Merino and Raw Silk Hdk's, and Shawls, from 25 cts. to \$2.00, &c.

June 11th, 1839. 24th.

"American Slavery as it is;"

TESTIMONY OF A THOUSAND WITNESSES.

BY THEODORE D. WELD.

224 Pages, Octavo: Price, 37 1/2 cts. A few copies for sale at this office.

Worcester, June 5, 1839.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

The Subscriber is this week receiving

39 PACKAGES more of FRESH and DESIRABLE GOODS—among which

may be found

4-4 French Prints at 17 cts. per yard.

English " 12 1/2 " "

American " 10 1/2 " "

Furniture Patch " 9 " "

Printed Lawns " 20 " "

Mon. de Laines " 25 " "

Plain Silks " 33 " "

Figured " 50 " "

Bed Ticking " 11 " "

Merino Cas'n'r. " 12 1/2 " "

Ermstines " 42 " "

Broad Cloths " 1.50 " "

Heavy Cas'n'r. " 6 1/2 " "

" Satinets " 50 " "

Bro. Shirtings " 6 1/4 " "

" Sheetings " 6 1/4 " "

" Linen Table Covers at 37 1/2 cts. per yard.

Colored Linen Table Covers at 75 cts. per yard.

Ladies' Little Thread Gloves at 12 1/2 cts. per pair.

Together with a great variety of other GOODS equally cheap by

ORRIN RAWSON.

Worcester, May 29, 1839. 6w. 22

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

5000 REAL Principle Cigars, Choice Brand.

5000 Tributo and Havana do. Prime.

10,000 Common Spanish do. do.

5

POETRY.

The following poetry was sung at the Anti-Slavery Celebration in Worcester, July 4, 1839.

Wake the song of Jubilee,
Let it echo o'er the sea.
Now is come the promised hour,
Jesus comes with sovereign power.

All ye nations join and sing
Christ, of lords and kings, is King,
Let it sound from shore to shore,
Jesus reigns forever more.

Now the desert lands rejoice
And the islands join their voice,
Yea the whole creation sings
Jesus is the King of Kings.

Now the Islands of the West
From the toils of bondage rest—
Jesus has their fetters riven—
Praise to him by us be given.

Let the tide of Freedom sweep
Over every valley deep;
Over mountain, hill and glen,
Shout the Jubilee—AMEN.

Sons and daughters of the pilgrims,
Who of noble birth are proud,
Lo! the glorious cause of freedom;
For exertion calls aloud.

While 'th oppressor
Still within the land is found,
See the wicked slaver stealing,
Hark the cries of weeping Friend,
Hear the mother—children pleading,
Heaven relief will quickly send.

Cruel Tyrant,
When will thy oppressions end.
O! thou great and mighty Saviour,
Haste thou on the glorious day,
When the Tyrant and deceiver,
Shall no more his power display.

Then shall our cause
Attain the Universal sway.

ORIGINAL ODE.

By Rev. J. N. Brown.

Who does not feel with fond emotion,
There is no other spot on earth,
Has claims upon his heart's devotion,
Like the dear country of his birth?
Though others rouse our generous feeling,
And wishes for their welfare rise;
Our own, our native land we prize,
O'er all unto the heart appealing.

Here our first feelings grew;
Here our first friends we knew;
And every added year of life,
But adds endearments new!
But mid the joy within us swelling,
On this our country's jubilee,
One thought o'er all the rest is swelling—
OURS IS THE COUNTRY OF THE FREE!

This day renews the bright remembrance
Of all our fathers' deeds of old—
The wise, the good, the true, the bold,
Who won our glorious Independence.
This is the glorious day,
On which fair Freedom's ray
Shot through Oppression's gathering cloud,
And chased the gloom away!

For this our thanks to God are given,
Mid festal songs, and festal sound,
And fervent prayer goes up to Heaven,
Far as our country's utmost bound—
Oh, let not this dear country perish!
Throw over us thy guardian wing;
Bid healing influence round us spring,
Our hearts to cleanse, our hopes to cherish!
Oh, let our country be
THE MODEL OF THE FREE!
And peace and Love within her dwell,
With chastened Liberty!

No longer let Oppression linger,
Where Liberty the soil has blest;
Nor foreign scorn with withering finger,
Point to this stain upon our crest.
If mingling with the song of freedom,
In mercy's ear, there still arise
The injured Slaves' unbidden sighs—
O God! do thou in mercy lead them,
By gentle means and just,
(For Man, alas, is dust!)
To share with us the Rights of Men,
And Freedom's sacred trust!

We know, O God! there is a fetter
That eats into the deathless soul;
And infinitely more it better,
To bow the neck to Man's control—
Than while the name of freemen vaunting,
To be the fettered slaves of sin;
And day and night to feel within,
Remorse's dark and dreadful haunting!
Oh, through a Saviour's blood,
Be this worst thall withstood;
And every soul before Thee stand
A FREE-BORN CHILD OF GOD!

Then when we stand as now before Thee,
To keep this dear, this glorious day,
With purer hearts we shall adore Thee,
And thou wilt hear us as we pray:
Then with more deep and fond emotion,
We'll praise Thee for salvation's light;
And hail the bow of promise bright
Beam o'er Eternity's vast ocean!—
So shall our children keep,
In their hearts cherished deep,
Religion's holy legacy,
When we in death shall sleep!

Past is the hour of fearful strife,
When 'fortune, sacred honor, life,'
Were pledged against oppression's might
By patriot sires for freedom's right.
Yet, though for all the boon was sought,
Those rights, for which they bravely fought,
Slavery their pure, their brightening fame,
Has clouded with its hateful name.
Rise, then, in freedom's holy cause,
Maintain your country's injured laws,
And brightly let her fires still glow,
On altars rent and prostrate now.

Let freedom's sun, all pure and bright,
Long shed its pure and radiant light
On freemen, not in name alone,
But most by deeds of virtue known.

Chivalric South and Freedom's North
As one, shall pour the anthem forth;
The black man stand erect again,
And join to swell the lofty strain.

MISCELLANY.

SCARLET FEVER.

"A solution of tartar emetic, five grains to a pint of hot water, should be given to the patient in quantities just sufficient to nauseate, when the febrile symptoms run high. When thirsty, he may drink pretty freely of saffron, low balm or imperial tea. In the use of cathartics great care should be taken to administer mild medicines, and by all means to avoid the use of calomel. When the patient is troubled with spasmodic affections, opiate should be administered, elixirs to children, and to adults, generally, laudanum. To prevent the virus (produced by the exhalations from the body), from being re-absorbed and thus finding its way back to the lungs and vis vite, I have found the following mode of treatment very beneficial, viz.: to wash the patient with milk and water once in five or six hours, and cover with a coating of Indian meal." The writer says, who he was in practice fifty years ago, if he lost one patient to twenty, he attributed it to bad management on the part of the nurse, and for thirty years he was uniformly successful, whenever it prevailed. We hope this remedy will be found as successful now as it was fifty years ago, but it is possible, the disorder has changed in some of its features within half a century. It is now a dreadful scourge to the young, and if a remedy can be found for it, the discoverer will be entitled to the gratitude of the world. It appears to be unusually fatal this season. It prevails, also, to a fearful extent in the country.—Northampton Cour.

UNEXAMPLED BLASPHEMY.—A meeting of self-styled liberals, that is, tavern-keepers and grocers, met at Concord on the 18th of the present month, organized, voted that they ought to pay no regard to the license law of 1838, passed a string of resolutions reprobating the course of those who are engaged in enforcing the law, "blaming the clergy" for their course in regard to it, and to crown the whole, recommended the observance of the approaching Fourth of July as a "day of fasting, humiliation and prayer," that "the reproach," that is, the license law, may be removed!—Christian Watchman.

We do not know when we have seen a more reprehensible case of solemn mockery, than that of a convention of dealers in spirits at Concord on the 18th inst., at which the following resolution was passed.

Resolved, That the License Law and its consequent evils, are a deep stain upon the fair fame of old Massachusetts and a reproach to the people; we would, therefore, recommend to the friends of rational liberty every where, to observe the approaching anniversary of our once boasted Independence, as a day of "humiliation, fasting, and prayer," to Almighty God that he would take away the reproach that is upon us.

That the dealers in spirits should feel sore at the curtailment of their business, odious and offensive to morality as it is, is not perhaps strange, when we take into view the nature of the business, which is so manifestly calculated to blunt the moral sensibilities; but that they should make the restriction of such a traffic the occasion for a day of public fasting and prayer, is more than we should have looked for from the veriest hypocrite in the land. If these men have any regard for their own characters, they will speedily reconsider this resolution.

Another resolution was passed at the same convention, with the sentiments of which we fully concur, and we publish it for the benefit of those who are obnoxious to its censure. It is as follows:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that all professed temperance men, who wish to see the fifteen gallon law enforced, and who are in the habit of calling at taverns for their own convenience without spending or paying anything therefor, deserve the severest censure, and should be treated according as their meanness deserves.—Spx.

NOBLE DEED.—As the steamboat Boston, one of the unemployed boats of the Chelsea Company, was preparing to leave the end of Long Wharf, with a fishing party, recently, the Engineer, as is usual, set the wheels in motion, when a sudden pressure falling on the spring hawser, by which she was made fast to the wharf, it parted, and the rope springing back, struck the master of the boat on the head, as he was standing on the bow, giving some orders to the crew, and precipitated him into the water, head first, and backwards.

Mr. Samuel K. Bayley, who was on board, rushed through the crowd and throwing off only his hat and coat, plunged into the water, and after several attempts succeeded in rescuing him.

Capt. Murphy's preservation seems like a reward of merit. He it was who jumped overboard from the ferry boat, about a year ago, and saved a woman, who had fallen in to the water, from drowning. He is an excellent swimmer, but was stunned, and lost his senses, when he was knocked overboard yesterday.

Mr. Bayley, too, has not gone unrewarded. As soon as he landed from the boat, yesterday evening, a handsome silver pitcher, (purchased by subscription) and bearing an appropriate inscription, was presented to him as a memorial of his courage and benevolence.—[Transcript.

CENSUS OF EAST BOSTON.—A census of East Boston has just been taken and the number of inhabitants amounts to seventeen hundred. Five years ago, there was but a single house on the island.

SURRENDER OF TAMPIO TO THE CENTRALISTS.—Official accounts have been received in New Orleans of the surrender of Tampico to the government troops under General Arista. The articles of capitulation were signed on the 4th ult., and the troops of Arista entered on the 5th.

The oldest town in the United States is St. Augustine, Florida, by more than forty years. It was founded forty years before Virginia was colonized. Some of the houses are yet standing, which are said to have been built more than three centuries ago.

MORE DISTURBANCE IN FLORIDA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington to the editor of the N. York Cour. & Enq. dated 20th inst.

"Mr. Duval has just arrived in this city, direct from Florida, and brings intelligence of a determination on the part of Governor McCall to attack the Indians. Great excitement is said to prevail in the territory in consequence of the arrangements made by General Macomb. There is no telling to what disastrous results the madness of infuriated individuals may lead. Already has the Governor of Maine, by a hasty and injudicious step, mulcted the general government in the expense of a million of dollars, while the ill-advised measures of Gov. McCall may lead to still more fatal consequences.

If the treaty entered into by the Commanding General of the Government forces be broken by the Executive of Florida, the protracted and tedious war will be renewed with all its attendant butcheries. I most seriously trust that the faith of the nation pledged to these Indians will not again be violated—if it be, vain will be all further attempts at negotiation.

The conduct of Gen. Jesup is not yet forgotten, and should that be filled up by my rash proceedings on the part of McCall, the savages may well brand us as traitors and treacherous!

It is sincerely to be hoped that a resident will take immediate steps to check so improper a measure, either by the removal of Gen. McCall, or by issuing orders to Gen. Taylor to arrest any military movement on the part of that functionary. We shall soon see whether the faith of the nation, or the disposition to yield to the democracy of Florida be paramount in the bosom of M. Van Buren."

Texas and Mexico.—Mr. B. E. Be, the Agent lately sent by the Government of Texas to Mexico, with a diplomatic appointment, has published a letter in which he denies the statement that he had been treated with indignity by the Mexican Government. He says that on the other hand, he landed at Vera Cruz under the sanction of Gen. Victoria, remained there 10 days, and received at his hands the most distinguished courtesy. It is true that after several communications with the Mexican authorities, it was decided that he should not be received as the Representative of the Government of Texas.

Florida.—The people of Florida at the recent election, rejected the constitution formed by the convention. This is a singular and unexpected result. In the year 1837 the question was propounded to the voters of the territory—will you form a State Government? They answered in the affirmative. A convention to frame a constitution was accordingly elected, and met last December. They labored for a long time, and they brought forth a constitution, which was submitted in due form to the people, and the people have refused to ratify it.

CUBA.—A correspondent of a Baltimore paper, writing from Havana, states that the island of Cuba, which has heretofore found ready demand for its sugar in the Russian market, is superseded in the trade by the native cultivators of Russia.

The manufacture of beet sugar has increased to such an extent in the southern and central provinces of the Russian empire, that instead of one hundred thousand boxes of white sugar which were annually shipped from Cuba to St. Petersburg, forty thousand boxes now supply the demand.—N. E. Farmer.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On Monday last, a lad, ten years of age, son of Samuel A. Kimball, of this town, went to the pond on the north end of Main street, to water a horse. The horse, as he turned from the water, being suddenly checked by the reins, which unfortunately had a martingale connected with them; backed into the pond, rearing and plunging until both were afloat in deep water. The boy, who could not swim, lost and regained his position on the horse twice, when the horse, being drowned, rolled over, and the boy sunk. He said he tried to call for help when under the water, and it then became dark, and he knew no more, except he thought the horse bit him when seized by those who came to his rescue. Alfred and Henry, sons of Capt. Charles Eastman, who were thirty rods distant when they heard the alarm, ran to his aid, and with noble intrepidity, plunging into the water, saved him in his last extremity.—Concord N. H. Statesman.

CONCORD RAIL ROAD.

At a town meeting in Concord on Saturday last, duly warned and holden, it was almost unanimously voted to raise one hundred thousand dollars to be invested in the Stock of the Concord Railroad Corporation, in addition to the town funds, amounting to about forty thousand previously directed to be invested in the stock of the same corporation. By these measures it is obvious that the citizens of the town place a proper estimate upon the important advantages of the contemplated work.—N. H. Statesman.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

At a meeting of the town of Concord on Saturday last, it was voted to appropriate the income of the surplus revenue of the United States deposited with the town, for the term of twenty years, for the Asylum for the insane, provided the institution be located within the town of Concord. At simple interest the increase of this deposit for the term mentioned would exceed somewhat seventeen thousand dollars.—Id.

Dr. Holly, of New Jersey, who robbed a Mulberry nursery, has been caught, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

It is said that Mr. Calhoun has contributed \$5,000 towards establishing an anti-slavery paper in New York.

Never begin a thing until you have well considered the end.—As an Eastern Prince was riding with his courtiers, a beggar presented himself and offered for a hundred pieces of gold, to give his Majesty a valuable piece of advice. The King commanded the sum to be presented to him, and received in return the maxim above mentioned. The courtiers were very indignant at what they thought a barefaced imposition, and desired to chastise the beggar on the spot. But the King declared himself well satisfied with the purchase, and ordered the sentence to be engraved on his gold and silver plate. Some time after, a conspiracy was entered into for the purpose of destroying the Prince; and as he was at that time indisposed, his surgeon was bribed to despatch him with a poisoned lancet. Accordingly on being called to bleed his Majesty, he prepared to accomplish his design, but happening to cast his eyes on the sentence inscribed on the silver basin which an attendant held, he was seized with remorse, dropping the fatal instrument, and prostrating himself before his injured master, confessed his crime, and named the instigators of this horrid purpose. The King turning to his courtiers, said, "Now I hope you will confess, that advice productive of so important a consequence was cheaply purchased at a hundred pieces of gold."

How many disastrous events, how many heart-rending catastrophes would be avoided were our undertakings well considered at the beginning, were the probable consequences deliberately weighed, and the advice attended to! Rashness is more peculiarly the error of the young, and many a life is spent in misery and bitter repinings, because due deliberation was not used at its outset.

Opium.—A Literary Chinese, in discussing the effects of this fashionable poison, exhibits his views in these ten propositions: 1. It exhausts the animal spirits. 2. It impedes the regular performance of business. 3. It wastes the flesh and blood. 4. It dissipates every kind of property. 5. It renders the person ill-favored. 6. It promotes obscenity. 7. It discloses secrets. 8. It violates the laws. 9. It attacks the vitals. 10. It destroys life. These are briefly and forcibly illustrated by an appeal to numerous and well authenticated facts. Query. Which of these ten propositions may not be truly affirmed of Intemperance, or the use of alcoholic liquors? And will the government of this country, the government of the people, permit the use of a poison so active and destructive?

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A correspondent says: On the 7th inst., Mr. Noah Merrick, of Wilbraham, with his youngest son, (Edward M.) about 12 years old, were on their way to the sawmill, with a log in the body of a cart, the father left his son to drive the team without a driver, which gave alarm to the father, who immediately returned about eighty rods, when to his unutterable anguish, he found him dead, the wheel having passed over his head, and to all appearance he was killed, without a struggle.—Northampton Cour.

Execution of Wilkes.—Cornelius Wilkes, was hanged at Ellis's Island, in New York harbor, on Friday last, in pursuance of his sentence, for murder and piracy on board the brig Braganza. In the morning, before he was taken from prison, he made known to the officers who had him in charge, that he had been engaged for some days in an attempt to make his escape, by the assistance of an officer of the prison named Bishop, who he alleged had, for the reward of \$500 which he had promised him, undertaken to furnish him with the means of escape. In proof of his statement he produced three files, concealed in his clothing, which he said were furnished by Bishop, with which he had attempted to remove the bars which closed the window of his cell. After escaping through this window, he was to find a ladder, rope, &c. to enable him to accomplish his purpose.—He had been employed several nights in filing upon the window, without success. To these disclosures he made an affidavit.

On being conducted to the place of execution, he expressed a wish to address the crowd, but on attempting it, he remarked that they made so much noise, that it would be of no use. He however declared that he had killed the captain, because he had treated them so badly that they were obliged to do it.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Commerce and Navigation of the United States. Imports for the year ending Sept. 30, 1838.

Total amount,	\$113,717,404
Of which were imported in American vessels,	103,987,449
In foreign vessels,	10,629,950
Exports.	
Total amount,	108,486,616
Of which were domestic produce,	96,033,821
Foreign produce,	12,452,795
Domestic Articles.	
Exported in American vessels,	79,855,599
" in Foreign vessels,	16,178,222
Foreign Articles.	
Exported in American vessels,	9,964,200
" in Foreign vessels,	2,488,595
Navigation.	
American shipping entered the ports of the United States for the year ending Sept. 30, 1838,	1,302,974
Do. cleared from do.	1,408,761
Foreign shipping entered during the same period,	592,110
Do. cleared do.	604,166
Registered tonnage as corrected Sept. 30, 1838,	822,591
Enrolled and licensed,	1,041,105
Fishing vessels,	131,192
Total tons,	1,994,789
Employed in the Whale Fishery Shipping built in the United States during the year ending Sept. 30, 1838:—	
Registered,	41,850
Enrolled,	71,375
Tons,	113,134

Bro. Jeremiah Murphy was ordained at Cornwall, Vt. on the 6th inst.

Destructive Fire in New York.—Burning of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension.—Just before four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a fire broke out in a frame building in the rear of the corner of Elm and Canal streets, occupied as a Carpenter's shop in front and by a family as a dwelling, which soon communicated to the extensive distillery, 129 Elm street, owned by Havens, Suydam & Co. of Front st., and, as we understand, under the superintendence of Mr. A. Mitchell. There being in the distillery several hundred hogsheads of liquor, the whole building was soon enveloped in flames and destroyed. Messrs. H. S. & Co. were insured.

The fire then communicated to the rear of the Church of the Ascension, and also to the rear of the block of the two story brick dwellings on Howard street. The church is under the pastoral charge of Rev. Dr. Eastburn, and at the time the fire broke out, the afternoon service was not yet over, and the congregation rushed out in great confusion. The interior of the church was entirely destroyed, and only the blackened walls remain. The Lecture room and extensive Sabbath school library adjoining, towards Broadway, is also nearly in ruins.

How they do at the theatre. The Cincinnati Republican says—"On the evening in question he represented a principal character, and retreated, in haste. The poor fellow fired his pistol, and drew a bayonet at the moment he commenced a retreat, looking back at the person upon whom he fired. With his countenance turned to the rear, he ran against one of the scenes, the bayonet was forced into his body, he staggered from the stage and expired within twenty minutes. The scene is described as one of the most painful which could possibly be witnessed. The unfortunate man, with the dress, disguise, and ludicrously painted face of low comedy, in the agonies of death, the frightful group gathered around him and the play still proceeding upon the stage, formed one of the most singular spectacles which pen ever attempted to describe."

FIRE IN AUGUSTA, GEO.—The Planters' Hotel, with all the out buildings, stables, &c., in Augusta, (Geo.) was destroyed by fire early on the morning of the 18th inst. One or two small buildings on the opposite side of the street were also destroyed. All the property burned, except one small and unimportant building, belonged to Samuel Hale, Esq. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, on which there is insurance as follows: in the Charleston Insurance and Trust Co. \$8,000, Hartford Insurance Co. \$7,000, Phoenix Office, London, \$5,000.

N. H. State Prison.—The Warden of New Hampshire State Prison has presented a statement of its present condition. The money accounts seem to be involved in considerable confusion, and the report is accompanied by those of two investigating committees. It appears that the whole number of convicts imprisoned at the commencement of the year was 70, and the number committed during the past year 30; of these, 10 were discharged by the expiration of their respective sentences, 15 were pardoned by the Executive, and 2 died during the year. Of those pardoned, the sentences of quite a number had nearly expired, and the pardon was granted more for the purpose of restoring to them the rights of citizens, than to reduce the term of their confinement. The report contains a tabular statement of the number of prisoners from 1812 to the present year, from which it appears that in that space of time there have been 518 committed, 251 discharged, 129 pardoned, 22 died, and 13 escaped. Twenty-one have been recommitted, two of whom had been pardoned for their first offences.—The convicts, at the present time, are employed by the contractor mostly at manufacturing cast steel and iron shovels. Some other articles, however, are manufactured in smaller quantities, such as manure forks, hay forks, axles with pipe boxes, hammers of various kinds, &c. &c.—Pat.

"Puff"—Every thing which is noise without skill, smoke without fire, fame without glory, phrase without style, invention without result, vulgar novelty, trivial truth, causeless noise, unfounded eloquence, every thing which is common, running about the streets, virtues of the concert of streets, the genius of public squares—superannuated beauty, doubtful youth, hidden deceptitude, contested authority, all this is the dominion of Puff.

We perceive the subject of divorces is attracting considerable attention both in the political and religious newspapers of this State. We are glad of it. The subject is of more importance than many imagine, and there is an evident and most monstrous perversion of public sentiment with regard to it. For ourselves, the longer we live, and the more we reflect upon it, we are satisfied that legislation upon this subject will never be safe, except on the clear, exact, and well defined principle laid down by our Saviour in the New Testament. Our present laws, or rather perhaps our present legislative action in regard to it, confers a premium upon the violation of the conjugal contract.

Ch. Secretary.

We understand that the Allen street Presbyterian church, N. Y. have invited the Rev. George B. Cheever to become their pastor.

If you would see religion revived in others, seek first to have it revived in your own heart.

A letter written from Glasgow states that while on board the British Queen, seeing her funnel lying on deck, he took a promenade through, with his hat on and erect. The length of the walk was sixty feet.

A Farmer's 'Spunk.' The Newport, N. H. Argus tells a very good story of a farmer in those 'diggings' who, having been defeated four times by a thunder shower in getting in one load of hay, defeated the thun-

der shower the fifth time by burning it in the win-row while the storm was raging. The Argus might have added that such is the most common way in alterations. Men spite themselves, in the fancied disappointment of others, and then fancy they have gained an important victory.

The price of Wheat was nine shillings per bushel in Rochester on the 21st ult. and still on the decline.

About two hundred physicians, druggists, pill venders, and dealers generally in the curative art, have been arrested at New Orleans and held to bail for practising medicine, and selling physic, without the authority of a license.

CIRCULAR.

To Baptist Conventions, Ministers, Churches and Congregations in the United States of America, Friends of the Poor Slave, and Advocates of Immediate Emancipation.

Dear Beloved in the Lord:

We the undersigned, address you as Baptized Believers, in the name of the Great Head of the Church, and of His suffering poor. In the opinion of a meeting of Baptist Abolitionists, held this day in the city of New York, and whose representatives we are, the period has arrived when some judicious measures should be taken to call a National Baptist Convention, to prepare the way for organizing an AMERICAN BAPTIST ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The providence of God seems to have caused a necessity for such an organization. And while we do not aim to array ourselves against any well managed Societies already in existence, we think it obvious that, as Baptists, we can now accomplish more by laboring on our own platform, than in any other way.

We therefore whose names are annexed, cordially address to you this Circular. You will oblige us by sending your names as soon as convenient, should you approve the object contemplated, to either of the following brethren: Editors Advocate & Baptist, Portland, Me.; Editor Baptist Register, Concord N. H.; Editor Telegraph, Brandon Vt.; Editor Christian Reflector, Worcester Mass.; Rev. Elton Gushua, Perry, Genesee County, Western N. Y.; Rev. Nathaniel Colver, Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y.; Rev. R. Turnbull, Hartford, Conn.; Rev. L. Fletcher, Spread Eagle, Chester Co. Pa.; Rev. Samuel Aaron, Burlington, N. J.; Editor Philanthropist, Cincinnati, Ohio; all of whom, and any others who may receive them will please transmit the names they obtain to Rev. Duncan Dunbar, or to either member of the Central Corresponding Committee, located for the purpose in the city of New York. The Committee will then be assembled when the names which have been received will be appended to the Call, the time and place of holding the Convention fixed, and both the Call and Address be circulated throughout the land.

Finally, brethren, let us exhort one another to increased diligence and more fervent prayer in this holy cause. Let us be up and doing; "and so much the more as we see the day approaching."

We remain, affectionately,
Your brethren in Christ, Reformer,
CYRUS F. GROSVENOR, Chairman;
CHARLES W. DENISON, Secretary;
of a meeting of Baptist Abolitionists, held this day in the city of New York, (May 11th, 1838), and signed in the name and by the authority of the said meeting.

First meeting of the Central Corresponding Committee.

At a meeting of the Central Corresponding Committee of Baptist Abolitionists, held on the 13th of May, 1838, Rev. Duncan Dunbar, was chosen Chairman, and Rev. C. W. Denison, Secretary.

It was on motion,
Resolved, that the individuals mentioned in the draft of a Circular adopted at the General Meeting held last week, be earnestly requested to procure as many names as possible to be affixed to the CALL, and to forward them immediately to the Chairman of this Committee.

Resolved, that the editors of Baptist papers, and all others friendly to the cause of the oppressed, be desired to publish as much of our proceedings as they shall deem likely to be useful to the cause.

Adjournd to one fortnight from this day, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Signed,
DUNCAN DUNBAR, Chairman,
C. W. DENISON, Secretary.

* The Committee are: Rev. Duncan Dunbar, Chairman, Rev. Charles W. Denison, Secretary, Rev. Messrs. Zelotes Grenell, and John T. Raymond, and Br. J. C. McCormick.

The circular was prepared and presented to the Meeting by a Committee of which Rev. D. Dunbar was chairman, and was unanimously adopted by the Meeting.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

The Bills of all the Banks of the New England States which are in good credit, are received at par, on deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, Atlas, Eagle, Freeman's, Globe, Granite, Hamilton, Market, Mechanics, Merchants, Middlesex, North, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers, South, Tremont, Traders, Shawmut, Union and Washington.

The Suffolk Bank transacts the business relating to the Country Banks, for the above mentioned Banks.

Bills of the following Banks are not received by the Associated Banks:

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fulton Bank, }
Kilby Bank, }
Commonwealth Bank, } Boston.
Franklin Bank, }
Lafayette Bank, }
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank, at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, } Roxbury.
Bank of Norfolk, }
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at S. Adams.

MAINE.

Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Damariscott Bank, at Newcastle.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial Bank, at Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town.
Still Water Canal Bank, } Westbrook.
Bank of Westbrook, }
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Wolfeboro' Bank, at Wolfeboro'.
VERMONT.

Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank, at Guildhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester.
Bank of Windsor, at Windsor.
RHODE ISLAND.
Central Bank, at East Greenwich.
Scituate Bank, at Scituate.
CONNECTICUT.
Stamford Bank, at Stamford.
Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport.

* Bills of the Georgia Lumber Company at Portland are redeemed at 1-2 per cent. discount by J. W. Clark & Co. No. 6, City Hall Boston.